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### AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street. - BOURNIAN

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-METAMORA.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—HENRIETTE—A

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway. DNEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE BRIGARD RED GROME—DON CASAR DE BAZAN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—Flying Duromean—Ruth Oakley—Bears, SEA LION AND OTHER CURIOSITIES. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad

NIBLO'S BALOON, Broadway.—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS IN BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—BILLY PATTERSON.

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.-

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway.—Songs

# TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, April 19, 1861.

## OUR EVENING EDITIONS.

While important news is daily reaching us from all parts of the country, we shall issue, in addition to our regular edition, one at half-past four o'clock.

#### The News.

The secession of Virginia from the Union, the refusal of her Governor to comply with the requisition for troops, the reported seizure of Harper's Ferry and the Gosport Navy Yard by the seces-Bionists, together with rumors that Governor Wise, at the head of the rebels, was marching on the capital, created intense excitement, not only in Washington, but throughout the country, yesterday. The excitement was greatly augmented by the report that a determined resistance would be made at Baltimore to the passage of troops through that city. Later s confirmed the statement as to the secession of Virginia. The ordinance passed the Convention, but seven votes being cast against it. Those faithful friends of the Union were compelled, it is said, to flee for their lives from Richmond. The rumor of the seizure of Harper's Ferry is contradicted. A despatch from Baltimore states that all was quiet there at five o'clock yesterday afternoon and the government at a later hour had received no intelligence of its capture. The Gosport Navy Yard is still in possession of the government forces, and Com. Paulding reports that it is likely to remain so. The federal capital is now in a position to repel any attack that the revolutionists may make. Nearly all the able bodied residents and strangers there are under arms. Though an attack is expected, there are no fears as to the result. With regard to Baltimore, it is only necessary to state that the troops from Harrisburg and Massachusetts passed through that city yesterday without molestation, and that a party of rebels, who hoisted a secession flag and attempted to fire a salute, were set upon by a number of indignant mechanics, who spiked the nd tore the flag to tatters.

The gallant Seventh regiment will leave this city this afternoon at three o'clock for Washing-The Twelfth regiment has been accepted by the government, and will leave for the same destination without delay.

The volunteer movement is progressing with great spirit, and we have to record to-day many extensive additions to the organizations already mentioned, while several new ones were instituted yesterday. The Fire Department have nobly responded to the call for their services, and the plan for their organization into a Zouave corps has been most thoroughly effected. A detailed report of the military movement in the city appears in the appropriate columns.

The steamer Baltic and revenue cutter Harriet Lane arrived at this port yesterday, bringing Major Anderson and the garrison of Fort Sumter. A full account of their reception is given in our columns this morning.

Some of the troops from the Baltic were sent back to Governor's and Bedloe's islands vesterday. while the soldiers from Fort Sumter still remain on board the vessel. It is probable that they will be sent to Fort Hamilton to-day. The passage of the Massachusetts troops through

this city yesterday was marked with almost unparalleled excitement and enthusiasm. We must refer our readers to our other columns for particulars.

There was a good deal of conversation yesterday in commercial circles regarding an order said to have been received by the Collector of this port to grant no more clearances for Southern

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, and adopted a series of resolutions supporting the federal government in putting down the civil war; tendering the Governor's Room to Major Anderson, and requesting him to sit for his portrait; giving permission to the clerks to leave their posts to join the volunteers, and expressing the wish to do all they can to support the families of the volunteers during their absence.

At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held yesterday, a resolution was unanimously adopted granting leave of absence to their chief clerk, Mr. Joseph B. Young, who is an officer of the Seventh regiment. Mr. Young, who has served the Board faithfully for some time, was desirous of joining his regiment and going to Washington with them; hence the permission.

The steamship Kedar, from Liverpool on the morning of the 7th inst., arrived at Halifax yesterday forenoon, bringing one day's later European advices.

The pews is extremely warlike. The London Globe says that Europe has never been more agitated since 1847. A despatch from Paris states that all the French marshals had been summoned to attend an extraordinary council of war at Paris on the 8th of April.

It is reported that France had offered to sup port the cession of Venetia to Italy.

The London Standard of the 4th inst. says We learn, although no authority is vouchsafed, that the customs authorities at Havre had notified that ships from the secoded States would be received on the same footing as those sailing under

the 'Stars and Stripes.' The commercial intelligence is not important. The Liverpool cotton market closed on the 6th inst. at an advance of one-eighth of a penny on previous quotations. Sales for the day 20,000 bales. We also notice a slight advance in the

Havre market. Breadstuffs and provisions quiet American securities firmer.

The steamship Bavaria, Captain Meier, from Southampton on the 4th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She brings \$15,000 in specie. Her advices are anticipated.

By the arrival of the steamship Tennessee at Orleans on the 12th inst., we have advices from the republic of Mexico to the 9th. The deaths of Lerdo de Tejada at Tacubaya; and Gov. Zamora, of Vera Cruz, at that city, are confirmed. They are a severe loss to the liberal party. Mr. Weller, United States Minister, had resigned. No Minister will be sent to Washington for the present. The death of Senor Lerdo renders the reelection of Juarez to the Presidency very probable. The friends of the government are sanguine of its stability, though it is extremely cramped for want of money. Executions of highway robbers are of daily occurence, and the road from Vera Cruz to the capital is reported safe. Capt. Aldham is still in a dangerous condition from the effect of his wound. A conducts of \$3,000,000 had arrived at Vera Cruz, nearly all of which was shipped to England.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Andrew J. Hackley was committed to the county jail for thirty days by Recorder Hoffman, he having refused to answer this question:-"What did you do with the \$40,000 given to you by Edward Hope in relation to the street cleaning contract?" "I decline to answer," said Hackley, "because it might furnish a link in a chain of evidence against me that might convict me of a criminal offence."

The number of inmates in the public institutions of the city at present is 8,396-a decrease of 276 for the past week. The number admitted was 2,062, and those discharged were 2,338.

The Board of Aldermen did not meet last evening. There is a special call for a meeting at five The case of Dillaye against Hart, for assault and

battery, was heard in the Supreme Court yester-day, before Judge Welles, and the jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict this morning. A prize fight between two New York pugilists, for one hundred dollars a side, was to have come off at New Brighton, Staten Island, yesterday morning; but the inhabitants of that rural village becoming alarmed at the unusual number of roughs congregated in and about the place the previous evening, telegraphed to New York for a force of policemen, who arrived just as the principals were stepping into the ring, dispersed the

crowd and put a stop to the intended fight. The cotton market was more active yesterday, while prices were firm. The transactions embraced about 3,500 bales, closing stiff on the basis of 12%c. a 12%c. for middling uplends. Flour was heavy and less active, while prices were without change of moment. Wheat was heavy and lower, while sales were made to a fair extent, in part for export. Corn was irregular, and rather lower for some descriptions, while sales were fair, at prices given in another column. There was a speculative movement in pork, or account of the war, and the article advanced about 50c. per bbl. for mess. The sales were active, and embraced out 3,200 bbls., at \$18 a \$18 50 for mess, and at \$13 25 a \$13 50 for prime. There was also a speculative move-ment in rice, with sales of 2,500 casks on private terms. Whiskey, from the same cause, has advanced to 19½c. a 2cc. per gallon. Sugars were steady, with sales of 1,500 hhds. Coffee was quiet. Freights were steady, with

Stirring and Decisive News-Virginia Seceded-Washington and the Line of the otomac to be the Battle Field.

Virginia has seceded. She has taken this dreadful leap in the dark, and terrible to her, we fear, will be the consequences. A revolutionary army, under Governor Wise, is supposed to be moving upon Washington; the federal forts and other property in North Carolina, it is reported, have been seized in the name of the State; and from these and other Southern reports it is morally certain that Vir ginia will very soon be followed by North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas. The number of States thus arrayed on the side of the Southern confederacy will be twelve, with a population exceeding ten millions.

Delaware stands unquestioned in her loyalty, Maryland is apparently immoveable, and Missouri, we dare say, from her peculiar position and from her preponderating Northern and European settlers, will hold fast to the cause of the North. Thus the flag of the United States and the North will have a population exceeding twenty millions to uphold it; while the defensive cause of the seceded States, with about half this aggregate population, will be encumbered with that fearful item in a sectional war of over three millions of African slaves. A brilliant spontaneous manifestation of the Union loyalty of Maryland occurred at Baltimore yesterday. A body of secessionists on Federal Hill tried the experiment of hoisting the secession flag and firing a secession salute; but with the first discharge or two of their cannon, the Union operatives from the neighboring foundries and workshops turned out and quickly dispersed the revolutionists. From this significant incident, and from the Union serenade to Governor Hicks and his Union speech the other evening, we confidently believe that Baltimore and Maryland will stand

the tug of war for the Union. This gratifying attitude of Maryland keens open several railway lines of communication with the North, to say nothing of the military advantages of the water line of Chesapeake Bay. Hence, if the Southern invading army are not in Washington before to-morrow morning, the probabilities are that they will not very soon attempt its occupation. The Massachusetts regiment, the New York Seventh regiment, and the troops pouring in from Pennsylvanis, will, by to-morrow morning, we dare say, give General Scott an available defensive force for the federal capital of at least ten thousand effective men. Governor Wise and Major Ben McCulloch will hardly venture upon the expulsion of this defensive army under General Scott unless they can bring a force of twenty thousand of their raw recruits to the conflict. The name of Scott is in itself a tower of strength, of discipline and confidence, to the troops under his command, and his is a name, too, which will be respected by his enemies.

It appears, however, to be the settled purpose of the Southern revolutionists to expel the administration of Abraham Lincoln from its seat of authority. The Secretary of War at Montgomery, in a speech there on the receipt of the news of the evacuation of Fort Sumter. exultingly predicted that the Confederate States would be in occupation of the city of Washington by the 1st of May. This would seem to indicate an extensive organization for this object. At all events, no man can longer entertain any doubts of the sagacity which marked the precautions of General Scott in reference to Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. When our vigilant old General-in-Chief first sounded the alarm last December, the New York HERALD came promptly to his assistance, as will be seen from various extracts which we reproduce this morning on the subject from our columns. For example, on the 1st and 3d of January we suggested the concentration at Washington of sixty thousand men; and again,

on the 15th, we appealed to the administration that, "of all things, in order to avoid a civil war of endless calamities, it is most important to provide against any treasonable or revolutionary movements upon Washington designed to overthrow the established government

We now hope that our suggestions of January in regard to our federal capital will be fulfilled to the full extent of sixty thousand men, so disposed as within a few hours to be within reach of the city. They may be needed there before the 1st of May, and, if not needed for the defence of Washington, they will be useful in guarding the line of the Potomac and the outlet of Chesapeake Bay, as the movements of the enemy may require. That the war will now be carried into Africa there is very little doubt; and thus, in the fatal step which Virginia has taken, she may not only suffer the disruption of her own territory by the Union elements of the Pan Handle and the West, but she may suffer, within a year, to the extent of one hundred millions of dollars in the losses of her slave property, to say nothing of the horrible contingencies of a possible servile insur-

Meantime, as all hope of the representation of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas in our new Congress may now be abandoned, would it not be well for President Lincoln to assume the responsibility of summoning Congress together without delay? The Senate is ready, and a quorum is elected of the new House. Maryland, we believe, is the only State likely to be represented at this extra session which has not elected its members, and she could within a week supply this deficiency. To give system, efficiency, prestige and funds for the purposes of our government in the conduct of this war, the presence of Congress is needed at Washington. The resources are at the command of the government for a short war and an early peace; and half a million of men put in motion from the North may prove the cheapest, shortest and most effective argument in behalf of peace. Let us have no more child's play. The great North is ready, and New York city and its suburbs alone, if required, can furnish fifty thousand men and fifty millions of money for the purposes of a decisive war and an early peace.

The Federal Union, and the Integrity of

There exists no principle, so potent to unite the sympathies, and concentrate the energies, of a civilized people, as that of national unity. It is founded in instincts which lie deep down in the human heart, and form a part of its untaught, natural logic. It appeals, equally, to individual magnanimity, and to the most sordid selfishness. Patriotism, reverence for the past, respect for established authority, and beneficent institutions, as well as the law of selfpreservation, are all motives for maintaining it. To impair it, appears a sacrilege from which the sensitive mind shudders, and the odiousness of the word treason, attaches to those who would rend the parts of the homogeneous whole asunder. To it, exclusively, is to be attributed the spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm, within the past week, in favor of a vigorous and efficient policy, to re-establish the Union upon its pristine basis, by retaking those properties of which bas been dispossessed. The government of the Confederate States has taken up arms, and commenced hostilities, in order to destroy the integrity of the republic. It cannot succeed, because its aspiration to do so is unnatural and atrocious, and can find no response in the intellect or conscience of the masses of citizens, even in the secoded States. The authorities at Washington, have, on the contrary, found no difficulty in exciting the p to fever neat, and the programme it has inaugurated is approved, because it is founded upon that imperishable love of country, which will not permit the relinquishment of any of its parts, but prefers any sacrifice to its disintegra-

Past history should warn every thinking mind, that revolutionists, or parties, in a nation, which aim at its disseverment, are almost invariably destroyed, while popular sympathy clings spontaneously to those who fight for its autonomy, and crowns them, at last, as victors. The annals of the Roman republic, show that even liberty was more readily given up than unity, and that autocratic authority was yielded to dictators, to prevent the latter from being violated. Under the Casars, before Roman dominion was cut to pieces by the swords of barbarians, every Emperor perished, who endeavored to sustain a partial sway, against a rival, aiming at universal rule. The annals of England, from the Wars of the Roses, to the accession of William III., are a perpetual illustration of the same theory; and a recent French writer, has justly remarked, of his own people, that their history has been a perpetual strife for consolidation against division, and that the latter has been continually defeated. The sympathy that is so universally felt for Italy, grows out of the conviction of its right to be one great, homogeneous power, and an abhorrence of the partitions which separate those who are of s kindred race; and the ray of light which begins, after twenty-five years of civil war, to gleam dimly, from Mexico, proceeds from the defeat of the internal violators of the territorial integrity of that republic. Time will prove in this country, also, that the cause of the national Union, is sacredly cherished by the multitudes. in all the States, and that, on this account alone,

it is sure eventually to prevail. The bombardment of Fort Sumter swept away all past issues, in the Northern States, and, with them, all party lines and platforms. They are as obsolete as the period beyond the flood. With the opening of the batteries of General Beauregard upon the forces of the United States, a volume in the history of the country closed, and a new one has since been opened. Its table of contents, as compiled at some future day, may contain a register of the sacrifices, the heroic deeds, the sublime devotion, the unprecedented bravery of the American people for its preservation; it may, also, record miseries, carnage, desolation, a frightful national debt, and times of the deepest discouragement; but it will infallibly close with the declaration, that the Union emerged out of all these trials, in its full integrity and splendor, without the loss of a single star from its flag. North, West, and East, the people are resolved. Men and money will be at the disposal of the government, beyond what they may require. Three hundred millions of dollars and three bundred thousand men could be fornished, if requisite, within a year; although, if proper vigor is displayed by the administration, the objects of the war that has only will it raise up statesmen and warriors ca-

begun, may be accomplished long before the close of that time. What is done, should be done quickly, and when the end is attained of saving the Union, it will be discovered that the latent, suppressed feeling in the Southern States, has been as adverse to the destruction of the Union, as it has been here.

Who Are the Disunionists?

Some of our neighbors, with whom we have been so unfortunate as to disagree politically, have been very busy during the past five or six days in endeavoring to preve that the HERALD and several other anti-republican papers have ranged themselves on the side of disunion, and endeavored to break up the confederacy. So far as this journal is concerned, the statements above referred to have no foundation in fact. On the contrary, the real disunionists are to be found on the other side of the house. At about the time of the secession of South Carolinathe beginning of the movement-the Tribune printed several articles calculated to encourage the disunionists. The Spruce street phi-losophers did not hesitate to declare that if South Carolina or any other of the cotton States desired to go out of the Union, there should be no opposition. The Tribune made this statement very distinctly, and de-clared that the North would be a great deal better off without any of the slave States. No means were left untried by Greeley & Co. to force the cotton States into open rebellion. Day after day they were taunted with cowardice and accused of pusillanimity. The course of the HERALD was quite dif-

ferent from that of the Tribune, as may be seen by the extracts we print elsewhere. These are extracted from our files, and they show that when the federal government was menaced by South Carolina we repeatedly called upon Mr. Buchanan to place proper garrisons in the Southern forts. Again, we directed attention to the exposed situation of Washington, and called upon the Executive to strengthen Gen. Scott's hands with troops to the number of fifty or sixty thousand, if he asked for them. We told the outgoing administration that Washington must be held at any cost. When the electoral votes were to be counted, and subsequently, as Inauguration Day approached, we again suggested that a strong force should be stationed at or near Washington. After Lincoln had been sworn in we demanded an outline of his policy, and declared that he must take one side or the other. Anything was better, we said, than uncertainty. For our own part we believed in peace, but we lived in hope of a settlement by some means, and held ourselves ready to support the government, even in a policy which we disapproved, so anxious were we for action of some kind. Tardily enough the administration came to the scratch and attempted to supply Sumter. Hereupon the leaders of the Southern confederacy took the responsibility of making war, and placed themselves in a false position. The attack on Sumter was a very great blunder in every point of view-political and military. Of course, as the South struck the first blow, every loyal citizen of the North sticks by the flag and the honor of the republic. And our position was to favor peace, to promote conciliation by all proper means, and at the same time to be ready for war if it should be commenced by the South. Thus it will be seen that we advocated the detail of troops for Washington more than three months ago, and it is our policy which the administration has adopted.

Now that war has been commenced, the Tribune labors to still further excite the public mind, to foster the mob spirit, to instigate domestic violence, and to bring about infractions of the public peace, by accusing others of the misdemeanors which properly lie at its own door. The Tribune aided and instigated secession movement. The Tribune is now anxious to make more mischief and create riots within the city of New York. Therefore we declare that the real disunionists are to be found in the office of the Tribune, the editors of which journal are laboring with all their might to still further embarrass and complicate public affairs.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT .- This crack corps leaves to-day in all its strength for Washing ton. It has long been the pride of the city; its superior drill and discipline placed it at the head of our militia regiments. As the Guards, the Queen's Household troops, in England were the first to proceed to the Crimean war. being the choice troops of the army, so the Seventh regiment, the Household troops of the city of New York, are now proceeding on the dangerous service of defending the seat of government against attack. The intention at first was to remain only for a fortnight in Washington, and to return here when their place was supplied. But, judging from the news which we publish this morning, they may find it impossible to return so soon, and they may be called to play a part in scenes which will try their mettle and prove the value of the training which they have undergone. By all means let them remain at Washington till it is secure from danger and the enemy is placed hors de combat. New York expects every man of them to do his duty and to give a good account of himself.

A CRISIS IN THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY .-For the last half century there has been no war worth mentioning in which the United States played a part. The Mexican war was of brief duration, and was not upon our own soil. It not only did not exhaust the nation, but in its result added greatly to its material resources. Prosperity has consequently abounded in a greater degree than was salutary. One result of this prosperity was public corruption. Everything went on so smoothly that the people let the politicians have their way, till they have at last undermined the government and broken it up.

War, civil war, is now both a scourge for our national vices and the instrument of restoring health and purity. As the thunder storm purifies the atmosphere, so does the tempest of war. It will sweep away the miserable wirepullers and politicians, and it will bring forth a new set of men, with lofty ideas, high purposes and brilliant talents, did the revolutions in England and France, and the Revolution of 1776 in our own country. It will develope the moral and intellectual qualities of men who hitherto have sought the shade, and can only be brought out in great emergencies. The effect of warparticularly civil war-is to try men's souls and to render salubrious the moral and political atmosphere. War has its terrors, but it has also its uses. It will bring the gold brighter out of the fire, and separate the dross; and not

pable of wielding the destin. es of the nation, but the sufferings and sorrows which it inflicts and the lessons which it conveys win' be effectual in preventing a similar catastrophe to." the next half century.

Something was wanting to consolidate our strength and to prepare us for further progress in our mighty destiny, instead of stagnating in our prosperity and becoming an effeminate and enfeebled nation. The trial is great; but, the metal being the right kind, it will gain in lustre what it may lose in bulk.

THE NATIONAL SPIRIT AROUSED .- The national spirit is thoroughly aroused all over the North and West, and troops are pouring rapidly on Washington in response to the call of the President. Yesterday a regiment from Massachusetts, a thousand strong, passed through this city, and is by this time quartered in the federal capital. To day another regiment from the same State will take a hasty breakfast at the Astor House, and proceed on its journey in the same direction; and to morrow the regiment from Rhode Island, commanded by Governor Sprague, will take its morning repast at the same hotel, and hasten on to headquarters. The Seventh regiment of our own division received orders to march yesterday, and will leave this afternoon for Washington. The Twelfth will immediately follow. With all the facilities of telegraph and railroad, an army of two hundred thousand men can thus be concentrated at any given point at a few hours' notice.

The Northern and Wesetrn States have an enrolled militia of nearly two and a half millions of men, most of whom are trained to the use of firearms, and can make a pretty good shot, and many of them are regularly drilled and disciplined in organized companies. These States have also abundance of munitions of war, and money enough at command to sustain a large force in the field. There exists, more over, a perfect unanimity of feeling to make all these resources available to the service of the government. It is true that half the men who are now hurrying on to Washington do not care who is President; many of them may be opposed to Mr. Lincoln and his party; but they do care for the integrity, the life, the permanency of the republic, and in this sentiment all party predilections and prejudices are now

But while this extraordinary military activity has been demonstrated for the past few days all over the North, it was manifest that the action of Virginia was to be the turning point of the crisis. If Virginia had stood by the Union, and the other border States had acted in unison with her, the contest would have been narrowed to an issue with the cotton States; but, with the secession of Virginia, there is going to be enacted on the banks of the Potomac one of the most terrible conflicts the world has ever witnessed; and Virginia, with all her social systems, will be doomed and swept away.

Congress meets in extra session on the Fourth of July, to assume a grave responsibility; and although hostile forces may be marching South we will advocate, as we have always advocated, the earnest consideration of measures conciliatory to the Southern States-measures which will guarantee them those rights and privileges to which they are entitled by the constitution and the laws. It is to be hoped that Congress, when it assembles, will realize the solemnity of its duties: that it will abjure all party legislation and lobbying manœuvres, and will devote itself energetically and with a full consciousness of its responsibility to the momentous issue of the day. Whatever the government is about to do should be done quickly towards the settlement of this question, in order that by next fall peace may be restored, and the harony and prosperity of the country may re sume their former vigor. To bring about this happy consummation is the paramount duty of every citizen, from the President to the humblest volunteer in the ranks.

THE UNION FEELING AMONGST OUR NATURAL IZED CITIZENS AND FOREIGN RESIDENTS .- There can be no greater proof of the unanimity of feeling which pervades all classes at the North in support of the government than the fact that not only our naturalized citizens, but foreign residents, are eagerly volunteering their services for the contingents demanded by the President from the several States. Both the Germans and Irish are offering themselves in large numbers; and even Englishmen are being carried away by the general enthusiasm Amongst those of the latter nationality who have come forward in this generous spirit are Mr. Thomas Barry, the manager of the Buston theatre, who did good service all through the Peninsular war, and Mr. Roderick W. Cameron, of this city. In declining a staff appointment offered him by Colonel M. Leay, Mr. Cameron gives expression to the following creditable sentiments:-

There is no reason why a good subject of Great Britain should not be an acceptable volunteer to defend the laws and the flag of this great country. I therefore heartly tender myself to serve in the ranks of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, and share the dangers of those who wear the tartan of my clan. I caunot promise to be constantly with the regiment; but if danger threatens I will endeavor to be present at the moment when the first shot is fired.

We trust these facts will be remembered should it ever again be attempted to lengthen the term of probation fixed by our naturalization laws, or to raise the cry of exclusion against our adopted citizens. It will be found we believe, ere the conflict in which we are about to embark is brought to a close, that the latter have been amongst the most ardent and upselfish defenders of the Union.

CHEVALIER FORNEY .- Chevaller Forney continues true to his instincts, which are those of a mean, malicious, low politician. He does not appreciate the crisis through which the country is passing, nor the uprising of the national spirit which is stirring the whole North from end to end; and his organ, reflecting the contemptible character of the man, is busying itself just now in flinging his filth abroad, and in copying the personal attacks upon the proprietor of this journal, which appear in some of the publications issued from some obscure corners of this city.

Chevalier Forney is preparing for the dismal future which is approaching. He knows that the republicans have discovered that he is a bad bargain—that in rewarding his services they have paid too much for their muttonand that when they come to elect a Clerk for the next session of Congress he will be ignominicusly kicked out, and a better man come one who can be of more service to the party—will be put in his place. Forney knows that his time is come; that the pickings of the Clerkship are about to pass away from him; that those who bought him have found out that he is not worth the thirty pieces of silver they paid for him. Hing ille lachryme.

EXPLOSION OF THE OPERA.-The war excl ment has, it appears, killed the Opera seas in Philadelphia, and put a stop to the p posed campaign in the West. The associat artists adhere to their copartnership, however and will occupy during the summer the po-tion of an army of observation—Muzio goi ab oad for recruits. Probably our peop will not want any more mimic plays for while. We have supplied the Southern peop with the fashions, the Opera, the drama; have traded with them, trusted them and tertained them. Now they have seen fit challenge us to fight them. We are compell to endeavor to prove to them that war is game at which two can play, and that the ga of battle, once thrown down, is to be taken without a moment's hesitation. The South ascertain that the people of New York can some things as well as others.

The Canadian Parliament-Union I tween Upper Canada and the Northe

In Parliament last night Mr. McDougall, one of a leaders of the opposition from Upper Canada, stated to if the existing evils in consequence of the union we Lower Canada were not otherwise remedied, an allian between Upper Canada and the Northern States was like to be formed. TORONTO, C. W., April 18, 1861

New Jersey College.
PRINCETON, N. J., April 18, 1861
The Union loving students of this national college rai The Union loving students of this national college rat ast evening the Stars and Stripes on the cupols of

Disaster on Lake Erie. BUFFALO, April 18, 1861 The propeller Kentucky, went ashore during the No east gale and snow storm of Tuesday night or Wedday morning, near Oak Orchard, between Geneses of sand and mud perfectly easy; not injured; did bound any. They scuttled her at once. Assistance

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.
Halifax, April 18—Noos

een sent to her. She will probably be got off and ta

o Dalhousie.

There are yet no signs of the Nisgara. The weather oisterous, but is clearing.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements SAVANNAH, April 18, 186. The United States mail steamship Florida arrived Tybre at eleven o'clock Wednesday night, and at wharf here at eleven o'clock Thursday morning.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

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PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 186

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State 5's, 85; Read

Railroad, 18½; Morris Canal, 49; Long Island Railro

10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38. Sight exchange on h

York at par a I 10 per cent discount.

RAILHNORS, April 18, 186

Flour steady: Howard street and Ohio unchan

Wheat dull: red, \$1 30 a \$1 33, white, \$1 40 a \$1

Corn steady. Pork firm at \$20; prime, \$15. Coffee

at 13c. a 14c. Whiskey dull.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 186

Flour dull but firm. Wheat quiet: sales 5,000 bured, at \$1 28 a \$1 32; white, \$1 28 a \$1 50. Corn is sales 6,000 bushols at 62c. Mees pork, \$17 50. We key steady at 17½c. a 18c.

tal benefit is to take place this evening. The very lar English opera "The Bohemian Girl" and a see afforded so much real entertainment to the New public will attract a crowded house. It is reported

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MR. W. F. BROUGH gentleman, so long and rayorably known to our pur connection with theatrical matters, takes a benefit a Brooklyn Academy of Music on Monday next. The has been got up by a number of the leading inhab of that city, as a mark of the high appreciation in Mr. Brough, for many years a resident amongst the held. The programme offers a strong array of talen there is no doubt that the friends and admirers of

OPERATIC MATTERS.-We leasn from Philadelphi the war excitement has quite used up the Opera. the war excitement has quite used up the Opera, engagements made by the associated artists exp the 21st of this month, and as the prospects o cess in the West are not flattering, Muzio & O square accounts and repose on their laurels for the sent. The copartnership between Madame Coiso partnership and Muzic has been required. nori Brignoli, Susini and Muzio has been renewed next year, and Muzio will shortly go to Europe, view to engage Tamberlik, the tenor, and a new

LITERARY. - Doolady has just published a curio very interesting novel, from the pen of Mr. F. ( Adams. It has an ingeniously constructed plot, a scenes are chiefly laid in South Carolina. The auti painted a curious picture of its society.

Coroners' Inquests. called upon yesterday to hold an inquest at No. 42 avenue, upon the body of Mrs. Susan Reek, a na ingland, aged forty years, who committed a taking poison, under somewhat poculiar c Deceased, it appeared, separated from her heighteen months ago, and obtained a divorce of Common Pleas. Several times since the sendeavored to bring about a reconciliation, successful. The matter preyed upon her mi extent that she determined to commit suici household knowing aught about her inhantons, thought that deceased had left the city, and he pearance did not create any alarm until yeaterds the door of her bedroom was forced open, and found lying dead in her bed. Among the effects feecased was a letter addressed to Mrs. Southern of the occupants of the her deceased to Mrs.

To Mrs. Springereau:—

I want only your kind hand to lay me in the I should die, and let my dear, dear brother he trunk and my letters in it; and when you write to ake you, in the name of God, not to say one grieve him. He was always so very kind to write to him and condole with him. I go to a better world, where sorrow part. My heart is broke. What m have I think will give me a gr Greenwood; and send my beloved brother the nu my grave. What things I have I wish you to tyou are my only friend, my dear Mrs. Springstek kindness you have shown me when I sat lon mever pay, but God will bless you. May He mercy on us all, is my last wish. Pray for me, friend.

N. B I have paid my rent to May. I saw the

mercy on us all, is my last wish. Pray for m friend.

N. B. I have paid my rent to May. I saw sun this morning, and moon last night.

The jury rendered a verdict of "Death by su is said that deceased was formerly the wife of the criminal, now under sentence for arson in degree; that she repearated from him some twago, and married her last husband, Mr. Reek. FATAL ACCIDENT TO THE RUSSIAN CONSULo'clock yesterday morning, as Johnide Nottbee sian Consul, was riding in Gentral Park in com his wife, his horse took fright, and, becoming able, dashed for ward at a rapid rate towards a avenue entrance. The rider soon lost all contranimal, and as the runaway was seen dashing Bloomingdale road, Mr. de Nottbeck was of clutch the horse around the neck. When near of Forty-ninh street the animal made a heat throwing its rider with much violence to the The Twenty-second precinct police picked up iman and conveyed him in an insensible to the station house. A number of emissicians were early in attendance, but efforts to rallytheir patient proved Mr. le Nottbeck lingered in a state of uncorrection of an hour, and then expired. Madame de rode up just in time to be present with her his last moments. The body was removed residence of deceased, No. 47 Lafayette place, we re Schirmer will probably hold an inquest to Success and Poston.—Anna Loeffler, a native of SCICIDE BY POBON .- Anna Loeffler, a native of

werdict was rendered accordingly.

Will or the Late Chief Justice Shaw.—In the will of Hon. Lemuel Shaw was presented files wife and his sons Lemuel and Samuel pointed executors. After giving to his wife massion on Mount Vernon street, together winiture, and all his books except the law librar divided between the two sons named above, it to be divided into five parts, one of which wife, and one share to each of his four chief only public bequest is \$200 to the proprietors folk Law Library, as he was "desirous of teregard for his own profession, and his sense portance of extending its usefulners to the c by means of legal learning." The will was June last, and the subscribing witnesses willingelow, Metcair and Hoar, of the Supreme O tog Transfer, April 3.